Relationship between Rainfall and Soil moisture based on AMSR-E Data

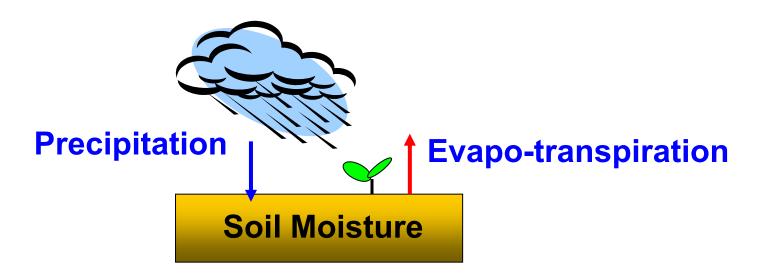
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Motivation



- Key parameters on interaction between Atmosphere and Land
- The role of precipitation and soil moisture for hydrological cycle and energy budget of the earth

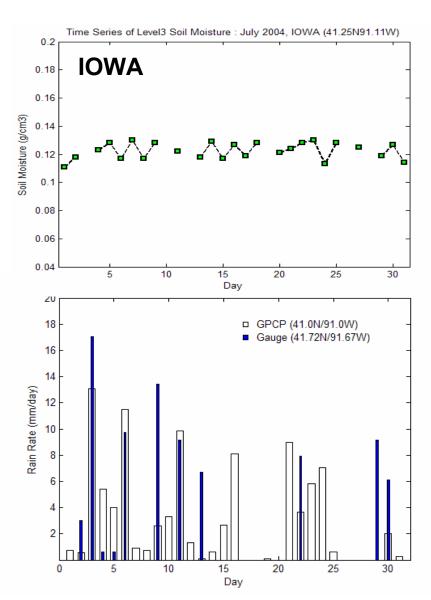


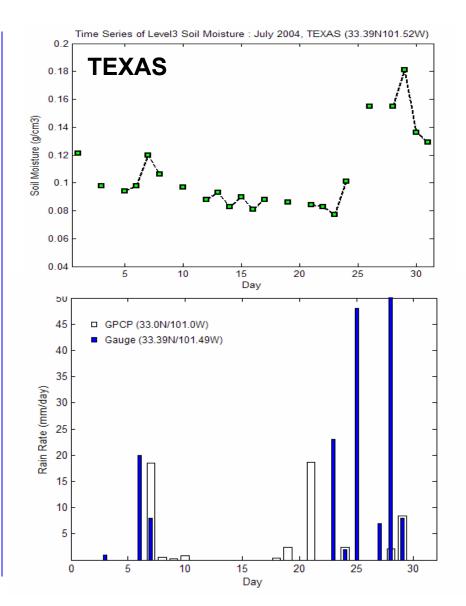
Issue and Challenge

- Rainfall over land is a primary <u>uncertainty</u> <u>source and limitation</u> for the soil moisture retrieval.
- Discerning the signal emitted by the surface from emission of a raining atmosphere is extremely complicated -- Retrieval of soil moisture is not attempted in the presence of precipitation using a rain-screening method: Tb24v-Tb89v > 8K and Tb89v < 270K



Sensitivity to Vegetation







Physical Tools

Soil Moisture Algorithm

(Njoku et al., 2003; Njoku and Chan, 2006)

```
SM=5.0+2.0wbar+150.0x(Pr10-Pr10<sub>min</sub>)·EXP(0.3wbar)
wbar= -3.5845 -1.6605xLn(Pr10<sub>min</sub>)
Where, Pr10=(Tb10v-Tb10h)/ (Tb10v+Tb10h)
```

Land Rainfall Algorithm

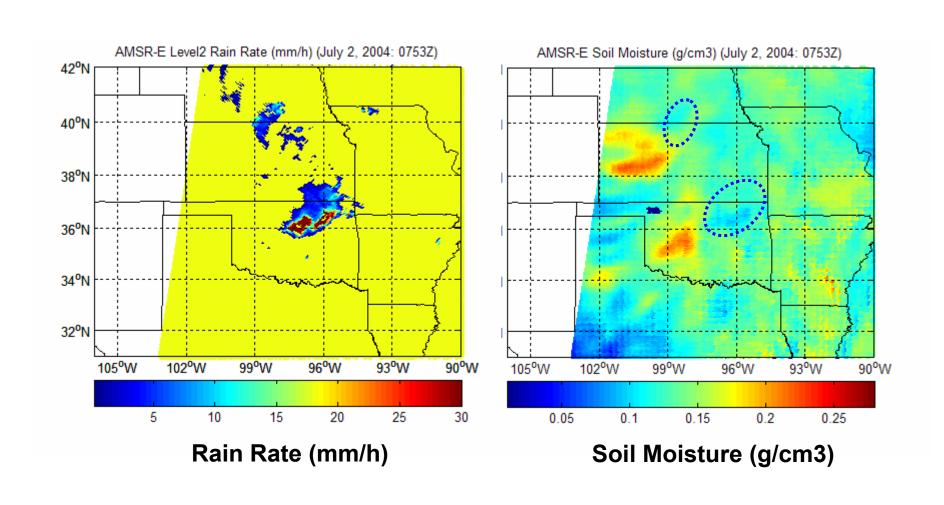
(McCollum and Ferraro, 2003)

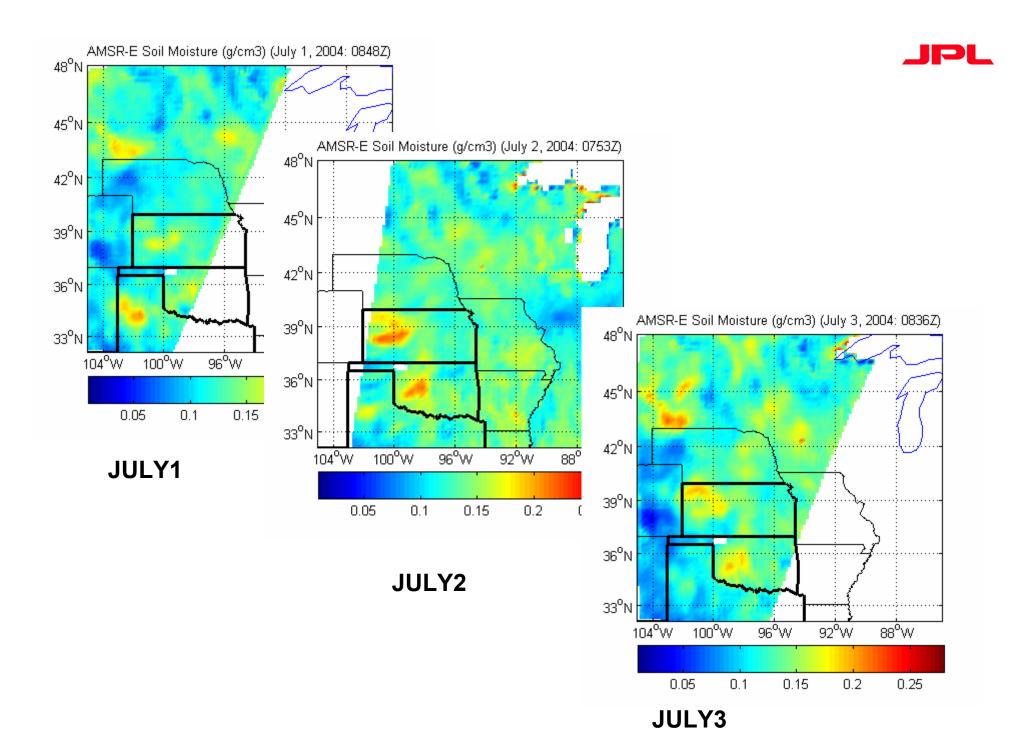
Over Land (Warm Background) - Brightness temperature depression signature from the scattering of ice particles.

SI=a-b*Tb19-c*Tb22+d*(Tb22)²-Tb85



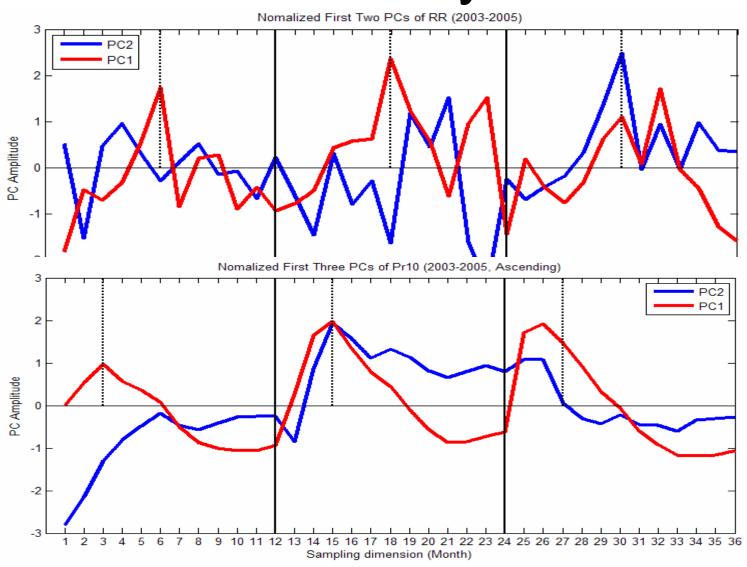
Swath-basis analysis





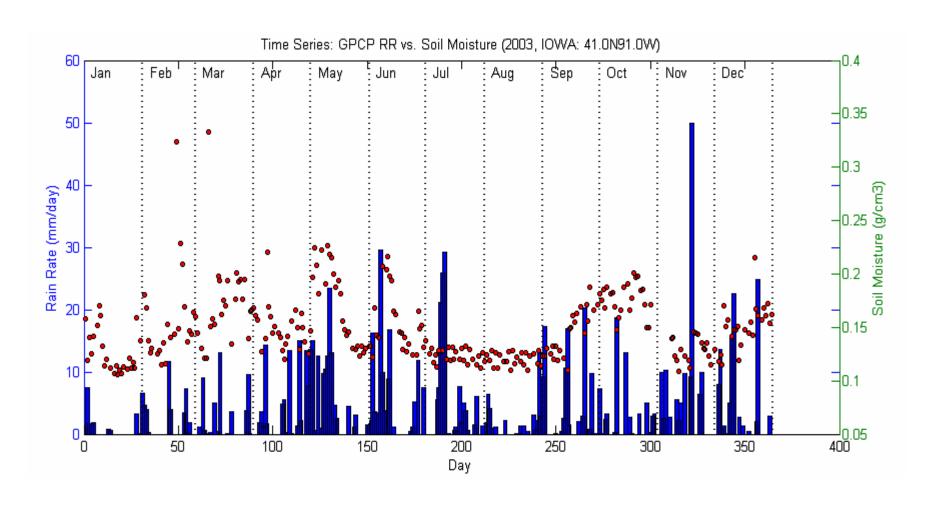


PC Analysis





Daily Time Series Analysis





Conclusion and Future Direction

- Results show some insights of the relationship between precipitation and soil moisture according to spatio-temporal scales
- We are working on investigating consistency between the retrieved soil moisture data and the model data (NARR) to study how satellitebased soil moisture observations can contribute to simulate improved large-scale soil moisture estimation through data assimilation.